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Gardens planted to hasten victory

■ In spite of floods in the Mississippi Valley, unseasonal frosts in the South, rain and a late spring in many sections, Victory Garden seed is getting into the ground.

Though supplies of food seem to be plentiful at the moment, the Victory gardener will not make the mistake of taking his food supply for granted. He knows it will be harder next year than this year to meet food needs, and he knows about the weather too.

The weather has to be reckoned with. P. G. Swayne, author of the article on page 94, reported the last of April that "Our most uncooperative weather has set us back about a month; in fact we have just finished preparing our largest community plot, and have 40 more gardeners than last year."

Cool weather and heavy spring rains delayed operations in Chicago gardens, but in spite of this more and better gardens are planted. Anyone doubting the enthusiasm of 1944 Victory gardeners is invited to visit Chicago parks, where parents and children clamored for one of the 30,000 garden plots, 5 by 12 feet. About 200 new allotment or community gardens have been added to last year's 2,000.

Kansas floods failed to dampen enthusiasm there, and it is felt that the earliness of the flood will permit nearly normal main-season vegetable cropping. The same number of farm gardens and slightly more city gardens are prophesied this spring from the Kansas prairie. Though Iowa gardens were set back 3 or 4 weeks by abnormally wet weather, the 2-percent increase predicted at the beginning of the season is still expected.

Connecticut agencies are working in a businesslike manner with no "ballyhoo." In New London County alone, 18 meetings were held with an average attendance of 60. In the cities of New London and Norwich, the largest in the county, from 125-150 were present at meetings.

San Bernardino County, Calif., has noted a 25-percent increase in applications for special water rates on gardens

of 2,000 square feet. Nurseries and feed stores in the county claim that sale of vegetable plants, seeds, and fertilizers indicate 1944 production will be approximately 25 percent above that of last year.

The vegetable-garden specialist in West Virginia, W. H. Conkle, asks every group of school children he meets how many have gardens this year, and practically every hand goes up. He then asks how many had gardens last year but not this year, and a few hands go up. When he asks how many have gardens this year for the first time, he usually can count more hands than were raised in reply to the previous question. While Mr. Conkle travels in busses and trains,

he has made a practice of asking everyone about his garden. Men and women, black and white, railroad workers, coal miners, or office workers, usually have a garden and are ready to talk about it.

Texas boys and girls have figured that they raised enough vegetables last year to keep their Victory ship the *O. B. Martin* busy for 6 months carrying vegetables across the sea. This year they think they can load her more than six times.

Seed houses throughout the country are making substantial gains over last year in seed sales. March sales were slow, due partly to delayed buying because of a late spring. However, the demand for vegetable seed picked up strongly in April and May. The 1944 Victory Garden program is off to a good start.

On the docket in June

Emergency labor problems—committees for advising prospective farmers

■ Emergency farm labor situations spring up with increasing frequency as the season advances. Last month in Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nevada the need for help during lambing season became critical. The Navajo Indians—traditional shepherds—in Arizona and New Mexico came to the rescue, 260 of them.

County placement offices are operating, and recruiting is active where labor problems are acute. The intensive national campaign of last month on the radio, in magazines and press will help if the prospective recruit with the impulse to help can find his county agent easily—and it isn't always easy. A listing in the telephone book under "county agent," items in the paper, posters featuring the name and address of the county agent, and conspicuous signs all help.

■ Returning soldiers, sailors and war workers are beginning to bring up the question of how to get help in locating

on a farm where there is a chance of success. A recent issue of "Bos'n's Whistle" of the Kaiser shipyards states that 37 percent of shipyard workers want to buy homes, farms, acreages, or other property with their wartime savings. A Minnesota soldier writes that 60 percent of the farm boys in his outfit plan to farm when the shooting is over.

Advisory committees are being set up, or committees already in existence are getting ready to service these prospective farmers. Many are beginning with an inventory of local farming opportunities. Sargent County, N. Dak., found several farmers who wanted to retire; others with large holdings who were anxious to subdivide into smaller farms large enough to support a family; and still others anxious to get assurance that they could employ a hired man. This job has been assigned to the Extension Service by agreement of the Selective Service and the War Food Administration and will be of growing importance.

Labor-saving equipment demonstrated

An average of 475 Washington farm folks attend each of the 23 meetings held throughout the State

■ What real worth-while contribution can Extension make in its educational job for the 1944 food program?

This question was discussed at several different extension staff meetings at the State College of Washington, and discussions nearly always boiled down to two points in which every farmer and homemaker were vitally interested—labor and machinery.

Without either, food producers were virtually "licked before they started" meeting this year's goals.

The next question was what Extension could do about it. By recalling last year's experiences it was determined that farm families who did the most outstanding food-producing job were the ones who did something to help themselves.

They were the ones who made a buck rake to reduce the size of their hay crews, or they made a power manure loader to cut down hand labor, or they rigged up some other ingenious device in the farm shop to eliminate the need for a hired man or two.

Or they were the homemakers who developed ideas or made use of various methods to reduce time and effort in housework, canning, cleaning, meal preparation, or some other household task.

With this as a background, Extension set out to make this information available to all farmers of this State; and a series of farm and home labor-saving equipment demonstrations held in the counties was considered the best way to do it.

This method was also selected because county agents had repeatedly requested some outstanding program which would help their educational work. As it developed, more than 10,000 farm men and women attended the 23 demonstrations, and this program turned into one of our most successful ones.

At the same time, these demonstrations showed that our farm families know they face a tough assignment—the hardest job they ever have been asked to do—but they are very eager to learn how they can accomplish this tremendous food-producing job in spite of the many difficulties.

In other words, the meetings proved that our farmers haven't given up. They are going to do their best to raise

the food asked of them, but they still need and are anxious to get all the educational assistance available. They are literally going after ideas to help them over this critical period and are looking to Extension to supply them.

The demonstrations were truly extension education, especially the "learn by seeing" type.

The State staff collected and furnished what they believed were the most outstanding labor-saving devices—mostly home-made—they could find in the State. The subject-matter specialists also supplied panels picturing several different methods to help meet food goals. For example, the entomology exhibit featured cattle-grub control; and the nutritionist dealt with short cuts in canning and food preservation.

In addition, the State staff supplied five special demonstrations on ways to save time and labor in homemaking. They included a complete kitchen unit, home-made kitchen utility wagon, portable wood box, portable sewing cabinet, cleaning basket, and kitchen utensils especially needed around canning time.

For the agricultural side, the State supplied a buck rake, power manure loader mounted on a tractor, electric hay hoists, truck barrow, feed cart, buzz saw attachment, hog self-feeder, horn fly

trap, silage cutter attachment, range poultry waterer, feed mixer, bale wire stretchers, tractor post hole digger, battery recharger, hand grass seed harvester, electric pig brooder, grasshopper bait and fertilizer spreader, squeeze chute, and several types of automatic waterers. Virtually all of this equipment was home-made.

Both the agricultural and home economics exhibits, the panels, and other equipment were hauled from county to county by truck. At least three State specialists went with the show all the time to serve as "roustabouts," and the demonstration equipment moved from town to town just like a circus.

In addition to equipment assembled by the State staff, county agents had several local pieces brought in by their farmers. In Lewis County, for example, County Agent A. W. Holland had 4 different types of buck rakes, more than a half dozen different types of home-made poultry labor savers, and numerous other devices which farmers had built and used successfully. Approximately 700 farm men and women attended this meeting.

Virtually the same program was held at each session. First, the county agent would briefly explain each piece of equipment shown; then the "heavy stuff" like buck rakes and the manure loader would be demonstrated. Farmers who brought in their own equipment were always asked to "say a few words" about it and then answer questions. This proved to be one of the high lights of the tour.

While the men (and many women) were out in the field watching machinery demonstrations, a similar program was held especially for the women. This was usually in a grange hall adjacent to the field where the outside demonstrations

County Agent Floyd Svinth, Grays Harbor County, Wash., shows some of the folks his labor-saving demonstration.



were held. At every meeting it was surprising to see how many women were interested in the machinery or "outside work," and the same for the men with the home economics exhibit. Few men left the demonstrations without seeing the home economics display and getting ideas on how to "make a few things" to relieve some of the burdens of home-making.

From 5,000 to 10,000 printed copies of plans for the different pieces of equipment were distributed at these meetings. It is interesting to note that at one session alone 700 people left their names and addresses for 1,520 different copies of extension bulletins. The agent reports he is also receiving more requests for such material nearly every day.

Whatcom County had the largest crowd with attendance estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000, but county agent L. N. Freimann places the figure at 1,500.

Approximately 6,200 people attended the 13 demonstrations in western Washington, or 475 average. The 10 eastern Washington meetings were about as well attended.

Enthusiastic reports have been coming in ever since the meetings. The Clallam County agent, F. D. Yeager, said he has never before had so many farmers congratulate him after an extension gathering and report it so worth while.

A Pierce County farmer said to Agent A. M. Richardson: "I've been attending extension and experiment station meetings for the last 20 years, but this is the best I've ever attended."

A dairyman in Grays Harbor County told Agent Floyd Svinth that it was worth his time and trip to drive more than 100 miles to see these demonstrations.

And to determine how the agents feel about it—they are already casting about for something similar for next year.

Clinic demonstration

Some 300 Georgia home economists and others interested in nutrition attended a clinic demonstration conducted by Dr. Walter Wilkins of the U. S. Public Health Service and the Georgia State Health Department. This meeting was sponsored by the Georgia State Nutrition Committee and the State Health Department. Lurline Collier, State home demonstration agent, is the State nutrition chairman.

A unique part of this particular meeting was a follow-up panel held in the evening session of the State nutrition committee meeting. Those taking part in this panel included specialists in the field of agriculture, pediatrics, medicine, health, nutrition, and education.

North Carolina farmers helped themselves

North Carolina farmers solved over 75 percent of their farm labor problems last year by helping themselves. Here is how it was done. Last spring each county agent talked with neighborhood leaders about analyzing their local production problems for the season. They discussed the good land in the neighborhood which might be in production and the steps which might be taken to get it into production. They listed all the machinery in the neighborhood and how it could be made to operate at capacity.

They Discussed all Angles

They discussed when the heaviest load on labor and machinery would come and whether the staggering of planting and harvesting would help. The possibilities of neighborhood exchange of labor and machinery were gone over. They checked on whether repairs and such things that could be done before the peak load arrived were accomplished.

After doing this, they listed the actions which the neighborhood people could take to relieve the situation and recorded also those problems on which they needed outside help. The latter included a record of the idle land on farms which could not be cultivated by persons in the neighborhood, the outside help needed in locating machinery or equipment, the farms which actually needed additional labor which was not available locally, and where any labor which might be available could be placed to contribute most to total production from the neighborhood.

As a result of this approach to their production problems, farmers in North Carolina realized that they were not using local resources to their fullest capacity. They found good cropland right in their own neighborhood that was not going to be farmed. They discovered that their own labor, machinery, and equipment would not be used to its fullest capacity. Thus the ground work was laid for an extensive program of exchanging labor, sharing equipment, and custom work. And this is what happened. More war crops were grown. All across the State farmers helped each other by exchanging labor, machinery, and equipment. Small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers planned their farming to use the equipment of their big neighbors. In turn, they helped these bigger operators who were short of labor. All in all, North Carolina became one of the "swappingest" States in the country.

How much did it accomplish? A survey was conducted at the end of the season by 20 white county agents and 8 Negro agents in counties representing the type of farming areas in the State and the different problems that arose during the year. They found that 2 out of every 3 white or Negro farmers had a labor problem. However, three-fourths of these white farmers and over 95 percent of the Negro farmers were able to solve their own labor problems through the neighborhood exchange of labor and equipment. By interviewing 236 white neighborhood leaders in the survey, it was found that these leaders had listed 2,446 families with labor problems, or 66.2 percent of all the families visited. The 95 Negro leaders visited 968 farmers and found 676 of them with some labor problems.

Yes! North Carolina also had to use youth, townspeople, intrastate, interstate, and foreign workers, and prisoners of war in some areas; but farmers of the State helped themselves most of the time.

California 4-H All-Stars meet

Two 4-H All-Stars from Tulare County, one from San Joaquin, and one from Los Angeles County are proudly wearing Diamond Star pins awarded them as California's outstanding 4-H Club members at the fifth annual All-Star conference which ended last week in Berkeley.

The Diamond Star quartette was selected from among a group of All-Stars whose 1943 achievement records, citizenship, character and judgment, war work, and 4-H projects earned them highest consideration from the award selection board.

The 59 All-Stars who attended the conference on the University of California campus amassed an impressive food-production record. Surpassing their own slogan, they produced not only enough "Food to Feed a Fighter" but enough meat to feed 1,000 fighters for 65 days, and eggs for 422 days. In addition, the same 59 All-Stars produced 670,722 pounds of fruit and vegetables and 139,243 pounds of milk, as well as large quantities of home-canned foods, honey, wool, field crops, and high-grade breeding stock.

Their war bond and stamp purchases exceeded \$20,000, all from money earned from their own 4-H projects.

Timber Salvaged in Texas



Farmer Dwight Campbell (left) inspects his ice-damaged timber with County Agent John Moosburg and decides he can do this much for war and plans to get the 3,000 cords to the mill.

■ An ice storm hit east Texas January 14 to 16—one of the heaviest on record. Timber was down on more than 300,000 acres of forest land, and timber was a strategic war material. High-ranking army officers, officials from the War Production Board, and forestry experts flew to the scene of the catastrophe, thinking of the war goal of 14 million cords of pulpwood needed in 1944. After examining the damage, they figured that 1 million cords could be salvaged; but more than a third of this fallen timber was on small farms, and much of the salvage would have to be done within the next few months to prevent loss.

C. W. Simmons, Texas extension forester, and Frederick J. Shulley, of the pulpwood branch of WPB and formerly Arkansas extension forester, talked to county agents. They went with them to visit 17 farmers in the 6 counties, inspecting 952 acres of damaged timber.

County Agent John Moosburg of Shelby County, a forestry-minded agent, was one of the first to work on the problem. He found a good demonstrator in Dwight Campbell who, with his brother, owns 300 acres of damaged timber. They figured that about 3,000 cords could be salvaged—enough to make smokeless powder for 72,000 rounds of 16-inch naval shells.

They also interested 4-H Club members like Lamar Ponder, a 15-year-old mem-

ber of Chumley 4-H Club. He cut 36 units at \$4 a unit on his father's 8 acres of timber, earning \$144.

The cutting of pulpwood looked like a good thing to Lamar's brother Jack, president of the Chumley 4-H Club, and the club as a whole decided to cut wood on Saturdays for farmers in the neighborhood, thus adding to the club treasury and sending more pulpwood on its way to war factories.

It didn't take long to organize a demonstration on a one-tenth acre of woods in Nacogdoches County where Felix Burton is county agent. This salvage demonstration brought out 13 farmers who, working together, salvaged 6 pens of pulpwood valued at \$6.38, which figured out as 70 cents for each man-hour spent that day.

The farmers had not realized the use which was being made of such pulpwood. They did not know that 1 cord of pulpwood would make 90,000 rounds for a Garand rifle, and 24 rounds for 16-inch naval shells. It was news to them that blood plasma had to be packed in containers made of pulpwood—1 cord makes 4,200 weather-proof packages or 300 V boxes used for shipping food for service men overseas, or 1,800 shell containers. Many of the farmers have boys at the front and are glad to hear about this way of helping them.

Wheeler Caver of Nacogdoches County

got the idea early; and, working as a one-man team, soon had all the fallen timber off his 40 acres and on its way to the mill—about 6 carloads. He did most the work on rainy days. He also kept up to date on his plowing, got his corn planted, and cut his sprouts and his stovewood. "There are bound to be rainy days," he says, "and if you can earn \$4 or \$5 and help to win the war at the same time, why not?"

J. M. Collins, a farmer in San Augustine County, had 150 acres of timber damaged and a 40-acre tract almost a complete loss. When he got the salvage idea, he figured that he could cut and haul his own timber. He bought the wagon in the picture to haul the wood to the railroad. With one Negro helper, he cut and hauled 25 units, receiving a check for \$212.

Naturally, these stories get into the papers—a good county agent sees to that. Demonstrations have been scheduled, and farm folks in these six east Texas counties are becoming more and more conscious of the war importance of salvaging this timber. The value of the program will be seen when it is realized that in this damaged area 75,000 acres of timber are in national forests, 115,000 acres in large holdings, and 115,000 acres on small farms. More than one-third of this war asset is on small farms; and if extension agents can help it, none of it will go to waste—it will go into the sinews of war.

County Agent P. S. Goen of San Augustine County discusses the timber-salvage situation with Farmer J. M. Collins who, when he learned of the need, decided to cut and haul damaged pulpwood from 150 acres.



Hoosier farmers discuss the situation

Economic conditions in post-war considered in 41 counties

■ Indiana farmers know that their No. 1 job still is to help win World War II. They, therefore, are putting forth every effort to produce maximum amounts of needed foods, feeds, and oil. But they also know that many groups are doing a lot of talking and thinking these days about post-war planning with regard to the Nation's public affairs and agriculture's part in the whole economic pattern.

The agricultural economists at Purdue University decided last September that farmers needed some basic facts if they were to discuss intelligently post-war problems. A 39-page mimeographed booklet was prepared containing tables and charts about basic facts, with no interpretation. After discussing the information in the booklet with the county agricultural agents of the State at district conferences and further discussing the information at the State extension conference in December, 21 county agents requested county meetings so their respective county farm leaders could have the benefit of the discussion.

The winter and early spring months of 1944 were thought to be the best time to discuss questions of economic conditions during the post-war period, because the people would not have been committed to national policies on post-war and public affairs problems by then. Thus, political implications could be avoided.

Forty-five Meetings Held

Forty-five meetings in 41 counties were held during the period of December 1943 to April 1, 1944, 24 more being scheduled at a later date. No speeches were given at these meetings. Discussion was the thing emphasized. As questions arose about the fundamental problems, the Purdue specialists supplied the basic facts. The Purdue men who worked on this project were J. C. Bottum, assistant chief of the agricultural economics department, and J. B. Kohlmeyer and R. H. Bauman, also of the department. The meetings ranged in size from 10 to as many as 250 persons in attendance, with the average around 60, and lasted from 2½ to more than 5 hours each. Everyone had his say and freely expressed his opinion on matters of public policy and post-war problems. The meetings were limited mostly to invitations extended to the county's agricultural leaders, post-war planning committeemen, and representatives of in-

dustry, business, labor, finance, churches, newspapers, schools, and women's organizations.

What was talked about at these meetings?

Well, most of the discussion revolved about three principal questions the answers to which would largely determine whether post-war hogs will bring \$5 per hundredweight or \$10—whether it will be necessary to have a huge public works program to cope with unemployment of urban workers and overproduction of farm products or the normal economic life that would permit the handling of needed improvements in a normal manner.

Three Questions Asked

Here are the questions discussed:

1. Shall we as a nation be able to consume all American-produced food that can be raised on our farms in the post-war period? The farmers said the facts led them to believe the Nation's consumers could keep the American farms busy at reasonable operations after the war, providing full employment was maintained. The only crops requiring export markets, they thought, would be cotton, wheat, and tobacco. All other major crops and farm products could be sold profitably for consumption within the Nation, should full employment continue. The larger the urban income, the better off were the farmers, because the consumers bought larger quantities of farm products. Therefore, the welfare of the farmer depended on the welfare of the consumer, the farmers thought, and not vice versa, as so often thought in past years.

2. Will American agriculture be interested in having the Nation enlarge its foreign trade during the post-war period? The answer was "Yes." The farmers saw a particular need to sell surplus American wheat, cotton, and tobacco in the world's export markets, as our country apparently will not be able to consume all that is produced here.

3. What interest should the farmer have in the Nation's post-war debt and its relationship to the price level? It was agreed the national debt is a problem that agriculture will need to share with society as a whole, and its intelligent handling will be most important. If poorly handled, the alternatives will be either a more regularly controlled economy than at present or runaway in-

flation. Should the farmers at the close of the war find themselves with relatively heavy indebtedness, they will, undoubtedly, be interested in seeing the national general price level maintained, said these Indiana farmers.

After an analysis of these problems was made, attention was given to the barriers to obtaining intelligent action along these lines. It was pointed out that if we have intelligent action we must have fewer restrictions and more protection from entrenched pressure groups and at the same time more support for these policies that are in the interest of society as a whole. This means liberal education among the rank and file of the people so that they will support their leaders on the policies in the interest of the national welfare.

It was pointed out that farmers would perhaps always have such problems as soil conservation, land use, low-income farmers, tenancy, land inheritance, and troubles associated with credit and land ownership. But these problems in the last analysis boil down specifically to farm questions, needing constant attention. In contrast, however, the foregoing three questions have a fundamental bearing on the national economic pattern that affects all persons—both producers and consumers of food.

Community Public Works Listed

At some of the meetings a list of rural community public works projects was prepared for use in the post-war period should the Government find it necessary to give a "blood transfusion" with public monies to the national body to maintain its economic "health." But it was agreed that the size and number of these "transfusions" will be a measure of the extent to which the Nation has failed to handle properly its fundamental post-war economic problems.

4-H repairmen trained

4-H Club members of Los Angeles County, Calif., are learning the essentials of repairing electric cords and their attachments. They will demonstrate acquired knowledge to groups of adults, thus assisting in conservation of electric appliances, increasing safety in the home, and helping to solve the manpower shortage, according to Dorothy Preston, assistant home demonstration agent. Need for this kind of working knowledge is emphasized by statistics showing that 80 percent of home electric appliance failure is due to cord or cord-attachment breakage. During February and March electrical repair was the special feature of 4-H Club work.

Negro extension work expands

■ Efforts to develop man's ability to help himself in 16 Southern States—in communities where Negro population is relatively large—are now being geared directly to the war food program.

These communities, linked together in cooperation with the Extension Service, are providing sinews of war to keep our fighting men supplied with food, to help keep us fed on the home front, and to furnish eatables for hungry people overseas who are caught in the toils of war.

Emergency Fund Set Aside for Negroes

When Congress recently appropriated \$2,000,000 to be used through the Extension Service to encourage production and conservation of our food resources, much of it was earmarked for these Negro communities. Already staffed with 312 Negro county agents, assistants, and State leaders, 198 more emergency specialists have been employed to concentrate on production and conservation needs. In home demonstration work in the Southern States, there are 256 county agents, assistants, and State leaders; and in boys' and girls' club work there are 7 county agents, assistants, and State leaders, all of whom are regular Negro Extension Service employees.

Thousands of well-stocked shelves of canned vegetables, fruit, and meat; root cellars full of garden produce; smoke-houses filled with ham and bacon bear eloquent testimony to the spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency of these communities. Since Pearl Harbor, these shelves are not only being filled, but the added goals which call for growing more to help feed our fighting men are being reached and excelled.

A group of extension agents discussing the question of morale among Negro farmers in Montgomery, Ala., in January agreed that it is surprisingly high despite the continued loss of manpower on the farm. Those who are left are putting in longer hours, and many more of the older people and young folk are working.

In Florida, at a meeting under the auspices of the State War Finance Division of the Treasury, of State-wide scope for Negroes, Pres. J. R. E. Lee of Florida A. & M. College for Negroes showed that Negroes in 21 counties bought \$500,000 worth of war bonds. Florida Negro families also made a fine record in food production, according to Floy Britt, supervising agent for Negro work.

They grew 4,510 Victory Gardens, planted 2,815 fruit trees, canned 171,657

jars of food, dried and stored 613,724 pounds of food, cured 253,117 pounds of meat, made 12,562 pounds of sausage, saved 2,662 pounds of lard, raised 98,570 chickens, produced 375,774 dozen eggs, and kept 1,840 cows to provide milk for the home. In addition, they collected and turned in 30,289 pounds of scrap metal and 706 pounds of surplus fats.

State Agent A. A. Turner reported at the same meeting that 250 acres were planted to oats and rye by Sumter County Negro farmers in December, to be used, according to Alonzo A. Young, Negro farm agent, for spring grazing of pigs, milk cows, and calves; also that Columbia County Negro families have raised more than \$800 as their contribution to the war fund, according to McKinley Jeffers, Negro farm agent. These are examples taken at random.

4-H Club work among Negro children is particularly successful. Many of these boys and girls, because of valuable experience gained in dairy, poultry, Victory Garden, hog raising and other 4-H projects, are able to step into the places of brothers, fathers, sisters, and other relatives who have been called to the colors or who have taken wartime jobs in the cities. According to 1942 figures, there were 212,999 Negro boys and girls

enrolled in 4-H Club work, of whom 168,142 completed projects during the year. Figures for 1943 show a total enrollment of 250,364 Negro club members—an increase of 17.5 percent. Completion figures for 1943 are not yet available.

As the scope of these activities broadens and new neighborhoods join the ranks, the pioneering work done by such men as the late J. B. Pierce of Hampton, Va., and T. M. Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala., continues to bear fruit.

Though done with little fanfare, these accomplishments are contributing much to the winning of the war and constitute one of the brightest chapters in the history of World War II.

Negro farmers buy bonds

During the recent Fourth War Loan Drive, Alabama Negroes in many counties oversubscribed their quota, reports T. M. Campbell, field agent. For example, in Montgomery County, they set \$100,000 as their goal. A final check showed \$140,000. Dallas County pledged \$100,000 and subscribed \$111,668. Jefferson County set as its goal \$1,000,000 and subscribed \$1,500,000. The young people also did a good job in the war effort. Records show that they bought war bonds and stamps to the value of \$53,238 and helped to sell \$40,000 worth to their neighbors.

Dedication of a canning factory on the Negro 4-H Club site near Dublin, Ga. The structure was built and equipped by funds raised by people of Laurens County as a tribute to Mrs. Effie M. Lampkins, Negro county home demonstration agent, who was killed while conducting a farmers' meeting in a church in the vicinity when a storm wrecked the building 2 years ago. T. M. Campbell, Negro field agent of the Extension Service, Emery C. Thomas, Negro county agent, who sponsored the idea, and a city official of Dublin, took part in the program, described by Mr. Campbell as "a splendid gesture in race relations."



4-H camping in wartime

BRUCE R. BUCHANAN, County Club Agent, Windham County, Vt.

■ Many 4-H camps have closed for the duration, but in my part of the Green Mountains we believe that camping is even more important for our farm boys and girls in wartime than in peace. The fact that Camp Waubanong, the 4-H camp for Windham County, last August had an enrollment 25 percent larger than we planned for indicates that the club members and their parents feel the same way about it.

We believe that the greatest contribution which the camp can give our rural boys and girls is the ability to meet and live with other people, opportunities to develop a clearer understanding of the war purposes, and the responsibility of each member to understand the problems of lasting peace. Good citizenship can be developed much better by active participation in a democratically organized camp than in any amount of talk without practice.

Wartime restrictions and shortages made many difficulties for us. We were fortunate in owning our own camp equipment, located in the Townshend State Forest, so we were able to carry on as usual. We met the travel difficulties by patronizing the public busses which cover our county with a network reaching nearly every section. The bus management gave us very fine cooperation; and, though the busses were crowded, everyone was satisfied. We asked the campers to send their blanket rolls to camp by mail several days ahead of the opening date of camp. Imagine the surprise of the postmistress in the little post office in Townshend when nearly 50 bulky rolls of blankets arrived. Her office was so crowded that she could scarcely move around.

The trucking concern which carries on the business of our valley gave us excellent service; and milk, groceries, vegetables, ice cream, and everything else needed arrived on time and in good condition.

The food problems were more serious. We have always provided a very high standard for our table. Last year we found it necessary to adapt and to change our menus but were able to provide satisfactory meals. The ration board allowed us an adequate number of points as a class 3 institution, but we could not find the necessary food in the market to spend our points on. We began early to anticipate our needs. In fact, we began canning food at the close of the previous camp; and when camp

opened, we had home-canned apples, apple juice, squash, carrots, plums, and pears. At the present time, we have a large part of the food needed for this year's camp safely stored away in cans.

Our local merchants were most cooperative. They shopped all over among wholesale dealers for our supplies. We, ourselves, wrote letters to them saying, in effect, "Please give our dealers a little more meat so we can have some," and again we received courteous and helpful replies. We even had a chocolate bar apiece for our campers—a real surprise for everyone.

Camp Waubanong is equipped to care for about 100 campers and leaders. Last year we had a big response, and the total enrollment reached 126. It crowded the place, but by setting up 2 additional tents we were able to care for them all. The most surprising thing to most of the staff was the fact that the boys outnumbered the girls by more than 50 percent. The farm boys have been working hard and seemed to have the money for their camp fees, but the girls have not been so fortunate in earning spending money as their brothers.

Older Members Are Leaders

Our philosophy in setting up a camp organization is to enroll a comparatively large number of older club members as leaders, giving each one a definite responsibility. By enlisting more members, the danger of overburdening any individual is avoided, and the larger group instills more enthusiasm into the program. Last year we could not enroll any college boys, for they were either in the Army or Navy or on the equally important farm front. We did enroll a good group of high school boys and girls who planned their farm work so that they could take a week's vacation to attend camp. We were fortunate also in enlisting a very congenial and capable group of adult leaders, including a popular rural pastor and his wife, a retired high school biology teacher, a registered nurse, and an extremely capable teacher of handicraft. Two college girls also added very much to the program; and our home demonstration agent, Frances Clark, used the camp as her headquarters during the camp session, working out around the county during the day. With their help, a fine program was arranged for the older girls in camp.

Early last spring I saw a prospectus of

one summer camp, which stated that the subject of the war would not be allowed to appear during the summer. We believe that there are right and wrong ways of approaching the subject which is uppermost in all our minds and that constructive thinking in our camping can do much to develop right attitudes now and in the post-war world. We adopted as our program theme "We are builders, Master. May our hands ne'er falter when the dream is in our hearts"; and we tried to show how every boy and girl has a real opportunity to build a better world through daily life at home, at school, in 4-H Clubs, and through a better understanding of public problems. At the flag-lowering ceremonies each day, we discussed the four freedoms, with Norman Rockwell's pictures to illustrate our points.

Carrying out our policy of exposing the boys and girls in camp to as many features of international and interracial life as we can, we drew upon at least 20 different peoples for music, art, and stories. Special guests of the camp were 2 Negro children, Barbara Steenbruggen and Lonnie Bristow of New York. Many of our campers had never had any contact with Negroes in their lives, and their presence made the racial problem seem more personal and not simply something affecting people far away.

The climax came on Saturday evening when Lillie Mae Johnson, who has 3 brothers and a sister in the service, unveiled a service flag bearing stars for 81 former members of camp. Extracts from letters received from a number of former campers and 4-H members were read urging the campers to carry on the home front in support of their brothers who are scattered all the way from Australia to a German prison camp.

Problems of rural youth studied

4-H Club leaders of the San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, Calif., held a 1-day leader's round table to discuss ways and means of providing character-building activities which would occupy out-of-school hours of children and youth in the valley, according to Dorothy Preston, assistant home demonstration agent in Los Angeles County. Vital war-connected activities such as food production and preservation, better nutrition, clothing conservation, and simple electrical and home appliance repair will, it was thought, do much to instill a sense of responsibility and tie rural young people more closely to their homes and their communities. Club leaders believe that such constructive programs can be included in 4-H Club activities and will reduce problems of youth delinquency.



Extension agents join fighting forces

The roll call of extension workers at the fighting front now includes 1,164 names, on every field of action. Additional names will be printed as they are received and the list kept up to date with the cooperative help of REVIEW readers. The Service flag for all extension workers with its six gold stars hangs on the fifth floor of Agriculture's South Building in Washington.

The six gold stars on the flag represent the following extension workers:

Lt. A. D. Curlee, formerly county agent in Alabama, Army, killed in action April 6, 1943.

Ensign Tom Parkinson, formerly assistant county agent in Henry County, Ind., Navy, missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. Frank C. Shipman, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

1st Lt. Leo M. Tupper, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

William Flake Bowles, formerly assistant agent in Watauga County, N. C., Army, reported missing in action on the Italian front.

Ensign Robert H. Bond, of the Federal Extension staff, Washington, D. C., Navy, reported missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

In England

At the present, I am enjoying the scenery in "Jolly Old England." It is rather damp and cool here, as you might expect. Sorta makes you feel as if perhaps you should have on your long underwear. Even so, it beats the semitropics of Africa or Sicily. The English seem to drink tea here about as the Swedes at Lindsborg and McPherson drink coffee.

The English people impress me as being reserved and not having that cocksure attitude that Americans seem to be noted for. Food and clothing and numerous other items are rationed here. You can't help but admire the English people, knowing what they have been through. You never hear them complain. The papers here seem quite optimistic about the early ending of the war. The conference between Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt really dominated the headlines for a few days. The general opinion seems to be that the war with Germany will probably be over next summer. Most of the boys seem to be aware of the fact that we have some "unfinished business" across the channel.

I am with company headquarters and during the recent months have learned the Morse code and attended a school on map and compass reading. Guess they don't want me to get lost over in France.

Anyway, I am seeing part of the world; and if I get back all in one piece, it will be O. K. I have ridden a boat so much since leaving the States that I sometimes think they are trying to drown me.

You are probably attending annual meetings about this time and getting ready for big things in 1944. Victory

Letters from the front

■ I understand that the Extension Service is keeping pace with the changing times. The War Department has placed much responsibility on the agricultural workers in the procurement and preservation of foodstuff which is vital to our war machines, and I know from all reports that they are delivering the goods in fine shape . . . I have been doing O. K. on this quiet, so far, outpost.—Cpl. Henry F. New, formerly assistant acting county agent, Nueces County, Tex.





Gardens will be in order again, I presume, for the coming year.

Say "hello" to all the others for me.

Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year.—*Pvt. Earl L. Wier, formerly McPherson County agent, Kansas.*

Into shape for sure

They are pouring the physical at us faster than ever now, and I can almost take it. Went on a 20-mile hike Friday after supper, after running the obstacle course twice with full pack, going into the gas chamber, and getting two injections—typhoid and tetanus, in addition to the day's work and drill. They are about to get us into shape for sure.—*Pvt. William G. Campbell, Texas.*

The Roll Call

(Continued from last month)

VIRGINIA

Capt. C. C. Adkins, Army.
Capt. Alex V. Allen, Army.
Lt. W. T. Barns, Army.
Capt. John W. Beard, Army.
Capt. Joseph E. Beard, Army.
Lt. A. G. Birdsall, Air Force.
Lt. P. S. Blandford, Jr., Army.
Lt. R. R. Boyd, Army.
Lt. J. S. Buchanan, Army.
Capt. Boyd C. Campbell, Army.
Lt. Paul M. Carper.
Capt. Wm. R. Carr, R. O. T. C.
Staff Sgt. Stephen S. Cassell, Jr., Army.
Sgt. Ralph A. Cleek, Army.
Capt. Richard S. Cofer, Army.
Lt. Robert J. Copenhaver.
Lt. Guy R. Davis, Army.
Lt. Roy B. Davis, Jr., Army.
Lt. Col. Glenn G. Dickenson, Army.
Lt. Peyton Douglas, Army.
Capt. Homer B. Eller, Army.
Capt. Werdna W. Eure, Army.
Lt. Peter H. Fitzgerald, Army.
Pvt. John W. Freeman, Army.
Lt. Col. E. C. Greene, Jr., Army.
Maj. Frank M. Halsey, Army.
Lt. John L. Henderson, Army.
Pvt. Charles W. Henry, Army.
Lt. Tilman L. Hepler, Army.
Capt. Richelieu C. Hines, Army.
Pvt. Thomas M. Jackson, Army.
Lt. Andrew J. Jessee.

Capt. James M. Johns, Army.
Capt. Ed. M. Jones, Army.
Capt. Daniel J. Kelly, Army.
Maj. G. Dan Kite, Army.
Capt. Samuel B. Land, Army.
Lt. D. W. Landford.
Pvt. (1st cl.) George A. Lee, Army.
Lt. William H. Lyne, Army.
Capt. Charles C. Mast, Navy.
Lt. J. L. Maxton, U.S.N.R.
Lt. Gilbert A. McLearen
Capt. James L. Montague, Jr., Army.
Maj. Fitzhugh C. Moore, Army.
Capt. Edwin B. Morse, Army.
Pvt. Martin F. Osborne, Army Air Force.

Lt. Albert H. Phillips.
Lt. Henry B. Powers, Army.
Lt. Fred L. Price, Army.
Sgt. B. M. Priode, Army.
Pvt. (1st cl.) William A. Quick, Jr., Army.

Pvt. William B. Ramsey, Army.
Capt. Paul W. Rose, Army.
Pvt. L. R. Russell, Army.
Pvt. E. H. Schabinger, Army.
Lt. Robert D. Sears, Army.
Ph.M. (2d cl.) Eugene L. Seay, Jr., Navy.
Pvt. Robert G. Shipley, Army.
Capt. William E. Skelton, Army.
Battery Officer N. C. Terry, Merchant Marine.
Capt. Woodrow W. Turner, Army.
Capt. Vernon A. Watts, Army.
Cecil Wheary.
SP (2d cl.) Clopton Wilkenson, Jr., N. A. T. T. C.

Additional names received recently

ALASKA

Harold W. Rice, district agricultural agent for the Matanuska Valley, Army.

CONNECTICUT

Maj. William L. Brown, New London County agent, Army.
Capt. Floyd M. Callward, associate professor of forestry, Army.
Maj. James K. Case, Fairfield County 4-H Club agent, Army.
Lt. Col. Howard Johnson, Windham County 4-H Club agent, Army.

Corp. John T. Merrill, assistant extension editor, Army.

Capt. Rex J. Morthland, assistant agricultural economist, Army.

Lt. Loy L. Sammet, assistant agricultural engineer, Navy.

Maj. Henry Sefton, Tolland County 4-H Club agent, Army.

1st Lt. Ralph Sturtevant, New London County agent, Army.

HAWAII

Lt. David A. Akana, extension farm forester, Molokai, Army.

Pvt. Robert C. Eckart, county agent, Kauai, Army.

Pvt. Edward T. Fukunaga, county agent, South Kona, Army.

Pvt. Satogi Hotta, extension stenographer, Maui, Army.

1st Lt. Gardner Hyer, county agent, Molokai, Army.

Pvt. Jay Kaneshiro, county agent, North Kona, Army.

Pvt. Norito Kawakami, assistant county agent, Kauai, Army.

Pvt. Kenichi Murata, assistant economist, University of Hawaii, Army.

Pvt. James Shigeta, assistant county agent, Maui, Army.

Corp. Shiro Takei, assistant economist, University of Hawaii, Army.

IOWA

Robert Rinehart, Air Corps.

LOUISIANA

Pfc. I. C. Borland, Army.

Kenneth Brumfield, Army Air Force.

Pvt. Jack B. Smith, Army.

NEBRASKA

Pvt. Ray Cruise, Army.

E. D. Fahrney, SK2c, Navy.

Gustaf W. Hokanson, S 2/c, Navy.

Ensign Paul Sindt, Navy.

Lt. Elouise Fisher Walters, M. C. W. R.

PENNSYLVANIA

Capt. James H. Book, Army.

Capt. James F. Keim, Army.

Lt. R. Willis Kerns, Marine Corps.

Maj. Harvey W. Rankin, Army.

Lt. Edna Stephany, Army.

Home demonstration work as I saw it

T. Swann Harding, editor of USDA, veteran editor of Government bulletins, as well as prolific magazine writer on agricultural and scientific subjects, recently visited extension activities in four Southern States—North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee. His report on what he saw and heard included the following remarks on home demonstration work.

■ A printed pamphlet on Dishes Using Little or No Meat appears to be all right here insofar as we can see, though we sometimes wonder what becomes of it after it leaves Washington. At meetings of home demonstration clubs I found out. There were demonstrations made of the recipes, and reports from women who had successfully tried out the dishes and found them valuable additions to the menu.

Distilling Bulletins in Few Words

Again, I came across numerous talks and mimeographed sheets in which the complex scientific information produced as a result of work by many specialists is translated into the simplest possible action terms. The content of whole bulletins is distilled into a few words of instructions and advice that can be printed on a single sheet of paper. These are distributed individually, by neighborhood leaders, and during meetings of farmers, along with such oral information and advice as seem pertinent. Not only are subjects like increasing the yield of corn, producing more pork, and increasing cotton yields covered in such material, but also the details of food conservation and preservation.

The home demonstration clubs have club leaders on such subjects as nutrition and health, home gardens, home poultry, food preservation, house furnishings, home management, home beautification, clothing, family relationship, war service, education, recreation, and so on, all of whom report at intervals and give worth-while information. The meetings often take place around a potluck luncheon or an evening dinner with the men present. Sometimes they are held in clubhouses that the clubs themselves have constructed, sometimes in the homes of members. The poise and composure of these farm women as they discuss their problems with strict parliamentary procedure, and their general appearance, contrast sharply with the old-fashioned stereotype of farm people.

Leaders Inspire Their Neighbors

Convincing home demonstration agents somehow inspire previously indifferent women to become interested in home beautification and then tackle the husband, no matter how old, busy, or uninclined to help, and before he knows it they have him beautifying the yard, learning the names of shrubs, and

cackling over them when they grow well. Calls may come late in the evening, and a tired home demonstration agent will patiently go out to advise on room redecoration, new placement of furniture, making diagrams of yards to show where shrubs and trees should go, and so on. The agent must be on call all the time; she never can tell when a farm family may be inspired to revolutionize their environment and thus become a living demonstration for a neighborhood, many members of which will see and imitate what was done.

It's Like Getting Religion

The thing is almost like getting religion. Once the farm woman is convicted of sin about living in unattractive surroundings nothing will stop her; she will not only bring a recalcitrant husband around to her views subtly aided by the home demonstration agents, but she will go to work in a nearby store or plant to get the money to carry out her plan. Some places that appeared to have been veritable shacks have become strikingly modern and tremendously attractive owing to new but inexpensive color schemes, decorations, and changes in placement, color, or size—they'll saw down a bed while you wait—of furniture. I freely predicted ultimate lynchings of some of the home demonstration agents when resentment, long smothered in the hearts of obstinate old farmers and produced by the extra work required of them, would cause them to rebel.

Actually nothing of the kind will occur because the farmers no matter how gruff superficially, really like these goings on. Even middle-aged farmers and some in old age yield to the gospel of house and yard beautification and go to town. They then show you around the place half sheepishly, taking infinite, quasi-indifferent pride in the fact that they know the correct botanical names of a lot of shrubs, or often insisting they don't know them, and asking the wife to say them though they themselves do know them well. The home demonstration agents frequently get shrub clippings from large estates or commercial establishments and can distribute these free, many of them soon grow into plants worth \$10 to even \$50 and \$75.

One farmer speculated interestingly on how the advent of the school bus had destroyed the old-time farm communities and how neighborhood leadership had brought them back into being, much to his satisfaction. You stop in at a clubhouse in midday and find 30 to 60 farm women from all round there making bandages in a building, they proudly inform you, that was built without any Government aid of any kind, and they

T. Swann Harding takes tea with Louisiana home demonstration agent (standing) and a farm woman in one of his busy days on the home demonstration job.



have marked on blackboards the fabulous numbers of bandages of certain types they have made.

You are told of one instance where a son, home from the Army on furlough after he had long been abroad, could not recognize his own home after his mother's work on it under the home demonstration agent's guidance, and burst into tears after he looked it over, wondering why and how they could have lived there so long without doing some of these things. Ideas of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics cease to be formal text and pictures in bulletins, but come to life in the form of

curtains, redecorated walls, more attractively placed furniture, more conveniently arranged kitchens, and more abundant and better prepared foods.

Many of the farmers are proud that they produce all their own food except a little coffee, tea, pepper, sugar, salt, and flour. The women as proudly display their food pantries—often newly built and glowing white—bursting at times with left-overs from last year's canning campaigns. They also pitch in freely in labor shortages and undertake and perform field labor like men—taking courses in running tractors and so on, and then doing the job.

in the diet, demonstrated before a group of foods leaders the cooking of yautia greens (only the root of this plant is commonly eaten) with coconut milk and achiote seed in a typical Puerto Rican method of cooking.

As meat is scarce and space is at a minimum, rabbit growing is very adaptable to the Island's needs. Agents are fast breaking down the prejudice against this food. Here again, however, they are introducing a relatively new food with old, well-established cooking methods.

Demonstration practices are particularly well used by the extension worker. One hardly needed to understand the Spanish involved to know what a demonstration was all about. Giving a demonstration in insect control before 4-H members, the insular extension horticulturist, Pedro Osuna ended up by saying in English for my benefit, "Goodbye, Slug." His graphic presentation, however, had already left me no doubts as to the identity of the pest. And all Latins are a natural for group discussions! This seemed to be a very effective method which county agricultural and home agents often used.

"Good nutrition for our families remains the biggest problem Extension has to deal with," commented Extension Director Medina.

After visiting rural milk stations named locally by home demonstration club leaders and seeing the hundreds of children, age 2 to 7 years, being fed in these centers, it seemed that much was being done about this problem. The insular nutrition program in general is an excellent one and apparently involves the cooperation of all agencies. I was impressed, too, with the interest county agricultural agents and extension specialists showed in this program. Commented Extension Agronomist F. Joglar Rodriguez: "At last we are coming to see the important relationship between the soil and nutrition."

Food production and conservation took on new meaning to all the Island as a result of the German submarine menace. Now, although food can get to Puerto Rico, the inhabitants remember their blockade and continue to plant every available inch of space for food production. Said Agricultural Agent Juan Arrillaga: "There is little waste land in Puerto Rico. Unfortunately, however, it is not always used to the best purpose. This is a problem we work on."

War has left its imprint in Puerto Rico as in the United States. Extension workers have redoubled their efforts to obtain increased food production and conservation without soil loss. There, as here, their whole program is geared around the war effort.

Here and there in Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico belongs with the Southern States from the Federal administrative standpoint and is, therefore, in the region where Mena Hogan is field agent in home demonstration work. After a little more than a year on the Federal staff, Miss Hogan recently made her first trip to the Island and here describes some of the things she saw and heard.

■ A month's stay on this small island is a rather wonderful experience—certainly one never to be forgotten.

The first impression of Puerto Rico, especially from the air, is that it isn't especially large. (It is only about 35 miles wide and nearly a hundred miles long.) By the time, however, you travel over the narrow, circuitous, mountainous highways, the island becomes, in your mind's eye at least, the size of the average Southern State. The population of nearly 2 million people bears out this impression.

Fortunately, I was able to travel over much of the Island and to observe the regular day-by-day activities of 18 home demonstration agents, accompanied by María T. Orcasitas, assistant director in charge of home demonstration work, and one of the district home demonstration agents. Visiting representative farm homes, talking with farm people, attending 4-H and home demonstration club meetings, visiting extension handicraft centers, seeing milk and feeding stations in operation—all were included in the 3 weeks' field trip.

Extension agents in Puerto Rico go literally where there are no roads. Walking was the answer in our case. Often the home demonstration agent, however, has a horse waiting for her at the highway's end. After a walk of some 4 or 5 kilometers, it was a very gratifying sight to pass house after house with the 4-H emblem displayed on the outside walls or to step inside and see, above a charcoal stove, a home demonstration food-pro-

duction pledge. And we saw so many of these! Once we walked in the mid-afternoon sun for what appeared to be many miles, due to its up-hill nature, to the St. Joseph Church in the Franquez Barrio. Here Rosa Mario, 4-H Club president and one of a family of several children, presided over an excellent 4-H Club meeting. Twenty-six girls in their reports told of projects in swine, poultry, rabbits, gardening, and room improvement. Later, we visited many of these projects. Antonia Díaz Porto, their home demonstration agent, beamed as she told of achievements. Poverty in the homes was almost incredible, and yet these 4-H Club members had managed to do very creditable work with very little to do with.

Indeed, this was true with the adults as well. Home demonstration club members, of whom there are some 6,000 on the Island, have with so limited means made great changes in their living conditions. "We try to begin improvement demonstrations," Miss Orcasitas said, "with work designed to result in cleanliness and sanitation—then build from there." Barrel sinks, scrap-wood corner cupboards, orange-crate and nail-keg furniture represent a wonderful improvement in homes where there has been little or no furniture.

Examples of the ways home demonstration agents adapted their work to the Island's needs were numerous. Ana Victoria Jiménez, home demonstration agent at Río Grande, for example, in introducing the needs for additional greens

I find myself a broadcasting station

FRANCES RAE OPP, Home Demonstration Agent, Lake County, Ind.

■ Every Thursday at 1:15 p. m., from Radio Station WIND, Gary, Ind., the announcer begins: "We present The Homemakers' Hour, a weekly visit with your home demonstration agent, Miss Frances Rae Opp, from the Lake County Extension Office in Crown Point, Ind.," and I am on the air.

The program, a husky infant of the Extension Service in Lake County, was heard at first rather weakly, but now more lustily. The program, a 15-minute broadcast, has now been on for 14 months.

I have been at the "mike" for all but 4 of the 60 broadcasts since the program was established. I prepared transcriptions to fill 2 of those absences, and the other 2 were cared for by home bureau project leaders.

The purpose of the broadcast, simply stated, is to reach more women with approved homemaking practices than would be possible through personal contacts. The idea of publicizing Lake County home economics extension work is also in the foreground, along with the plan of being of greatest service to the 746 members of Lake County's 32 home economics clubs and many others as well.

Although without radio broadcasting experience, I was prompted to go "on the air" by the gasoline and tire situation and the attending travel difficulties. I believed that I could reach far more women by driving the 30 miles round trip from our office in Crown Point to Gary once each week than by driving to meet with the women personally. Were the travel situation too severe, the trip could be made by bus.

The results have been most gratifying. The radio station staff informed me that The Homemakers' Hour brings the most mail of any public service feature on their station. Thirty-nine mail requests have come from women in nearby Illinois, 2 from the State of Michigan, and 9 from Wisconsin asking for additional information. Indianapolis is the southernmost point from which mail has been received. Of the 59 Indiana "fan letters," 48 have been from Lake County.

Home bureaus in the county have obtained new members as a result of the broadcast. There are known instances of women at card club meetings inquiring of their home bureau member friends the best method of food preservation. When they learn that methods are given by the home demonstration agent in her



Homemakers' Hour broadcast, they listen in and often enroll.

I often meet strangers who tell me they have heard the program and obtained many timely bits of information on the ways to do home tasks.

"Fan mail" tells me that many practices recommended in the program broadcasts have been adopted by Lake County women. One recommended practice that has been widely adopted has been that of cooking meat at a lower temperature.

Many food-preservation practices recommended last summer, during a year of intensive food preservation to aid the war effort, were put into wide use by both farm and urban women. Use has also been made of recipes broadcast on the program. Some farm families who formerly lunched early are now having their lunch hour later so that they will be able to listen to the broadcasts.

Two home bureaus in the county which have their monthly meetings on Thursday listen to the broadcasts, and a third has changed its meeting hour from 1:30 to 1:45 o'clock to permit the members to listen to the broadcasts in their own homes.

The program is usually carried on from script, with the radio announcer interviewing me in conversational style. Frequently, however, I have a guest-studded program. Recent guests were: H. W. Hochbaum, from Washington, D. C., a Federal agricultural extension official who is in charge of the Nation's Victory Garden drive; also Associate Extension Director L. E. Hoffman of Purdue University; O. B. Combs, garden

specialist from the University of Wisconsin; and L. C. French, agricultural editor of a Milwaukee newspaper. The program on which they appeared came to the radio audience from the Chicago studio of WIND.

Other guests have included State extension leaders from Purdue University, outstanding 4-H Club girls, home bureau project leaders, ministers, physicians, and extension choruses. More specifically, distinguished guests have included Miss Rachael Reed of New York City, national director of public relations for the Borden Company, and Miss Marguerite Downing, director of the Twin City unit of the National Dairy Council, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

An interesting local guest on one program was Mrs. Charles Breyfogle, large-scale asparagus grower, who discussed asparagus and canning with me.

We still are far from reaching the last woman down the road, but I believe radio is the best bet for so doing. By this method a home demonstration agent may have contact with any homemaker who will just turn the dial. And oh! What a thrill! It's the high spot in extension work. Only two things are necessary: Establish a known time, and then give your listeners your best. So, find yourself a broadcasting station, and let's "extend Extension."

Negro youth show fine stock

This was the second year that a department for Negroes was included in the South Carolina Fat-Stock Show held annually at Florence.

A creditable showing was made by Negro 4-H Club members the first year; but this year their show was remarkable, according to Director D. W. Watkins.

Out of 123 fine halter cattle shown in the entire show, 70 of them belonged to Negro 4-H Club members. Six of these graded U. S. Choice, 14 of them U. S. Good, and 30 of them U. S. Medium.

This department of the State show was in charge of H. S. Person, local Negro county agent; and the work was promoted over the State by Harry E. Daniels, Negro district agent.

The grand champion in this department was shown by Leana Mae Fore and the reserve champion by Alfred Graves, both of Marion County. This county had 18 Negro 4-H members with fat cattle on exhibit at this show, and they were under the supervision of G. W. Dean, Negro county agent for Marion County. William Thompson of Clarendon County beat this one when he showed up with 19 youngsters with fat cattle.

We Study Our Job

Poultry school of the air

Some 200,000 people tuned in regularly on Purdue's 10 radio broadcasts on Raising Victory Chicks, according to a study made of the Indiana Extension Poultry School of the Air. It was estimated that approximately 500,000 heard at least one of the broadcasts. A total of 3,995 enrolled students living in all of Indiana's 92 counties, 17 other States, and Canada enrolled in the school. Nearly 61 percent of the enrolled audience and 82 percent of those receiving certificates were rural homemakers.

Each poultry broadcast was a lesson directed at some wartime need and practice, such as, kinds of chicks to buy; furniture for the chick "nursery"; preparation and sanitation of the brooder house; and arrival, growth, and management of chicks.

Considerable advance publicity was given the Poultry School of the Air to secure enrollment. A news story was put out by the county agents. Another news story with a mat was distributed through the Purdue information department. A series of spot radio announcements was prepared by the information department and used by all radio stations. Special transcriptions in the form of interviews were cut and sent to two stations to encourage enrollment. The county extension office distributed 30,000 copies of a special letter with a franked enrollment card enclosed. Direct contact by poultry specialists in 30 counties prior to the 10 broadcasts produced many enrollments.

More time was required by the specialists in preparing and presenting the radio material than was used in conducting meetings on the county level. However, on the basis of people reached per man-hours of travel and work the balance is probably in favor of the radio method. During the same period covered by the poultry school the extension poultry specialists contacted 5,408 people personally at 83 county meetings. Many poultry raisers were reached by radio who either would not, or could not attend county meetings.

Immediately upon enrollment each student was sent a schedule of the poultry broadcasts from all stations; franked cards for requesting bulletins or for asking questions; and 6 different bulletins and leaflets giving poultry pointers. Ten illustrated lesson plans were mailed

to each listener enrolled about 3 days ahead of the time when the lesson was broadcast. Several key questions were left unanswered in each lesson plan and the only way to get the answer was to listen to the broadcast. The tenth lesson plan was in the form of an examination which the student could answer and return at his own expense. Those who successfully passed the examination were awarded an appropriate certificate.

Timeliness of the radio programs was important. Several schools taking up small phases of the poultry business appeared to fit the needs better than longer schools covering more material. Two broadcasts a week maintained interest better than weekly broadcasts. The noon hour was objectionable to many women listeners.—A REPORT OF THE PURDUE POULTRY SCHOOL OF THE AIR by L. A. Wilhelm and J. W. Sicer, *Indiana Extension Service, Purdue University Publication*.

Induction training of county workers

The Extension Service as a whole is now faced with one of the greatest tasks in its history—that of providing carefully planned induction training for its new county workers. The problem involves the need for training an estimated 825 new workers in normal years, and for the duration, approximately 1,500 a year, not including those employed with Farm Labor and emergency Food Production and Conservation funds.

Few, if any, of the States depend wholly upon any single method in their induction-training programs. A careful analysis of State induction-training procedures indicates the following methods being used:

1. Training period in State office before reporting to county.
2. Special visits from supervisors and subject-matter specialists.
3. Overlapping the period of employment of the new and old agents.
4. Apprenticeship with or help from experienced agents.
5. Schools or conferences for new agents.
6. Reading assignments and reference material for use on the job.—SUGGESTIONS FOR INDUCTION TRAINING OF COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS by J. P. Leagans, *Federal Extension Service, Ext. Serv. Circ. 417, April 1944*.

Cumulated bibliography on extension research

This classified bibliography contains references to 418 research studies pertaining to the organization, administration, and methods of doing extension work. A brief annotation accompanies each reference, telling the phases of the subject covered, how the data were obtained, and the size of the sample.

For the first time a detailed index to the specific findings in these studies is made available. There are more than 4,700 references presented alphabetically by subjects.

The index of authors contains the names of 348 extension workers whose contributions to the field of extension research are included.

This bibliography, which supersedes others on the subject issued previously, includes references to all extension research studies available to the author up to November 1943. It is the plan to issue supplements to this bibliography as the accumulation of studies warrants.

The Division of Field Studies and Training in the Federal Extension Office maintains a reference file of extension research material. All but a very few of the 418 studies included in the bibliography are in this reference file. Those missing are theses of which no extra copies are available. However, these theses were borrowed long enough to make a short summary of the findings and these summaries are included in the reference file. An effort is made to keep this file up to date. Not only are the research reports catalogued, classified, and filed, but as each new report is received a detailed index is made of the findings and these references become a part of the cumulative subject index. It will be helpful if extension workers will send in copies of their studies as they are made so that all may have the benefit of the information contained in them.

Due to the size of this bibliography and the current shortage of paper only a limited number of copies have been duplicated at this time. One copy has been sent to each State Extension Director, agricultural college library, and experiment station library.

This Bibliography on Extension Research was compiled by Lucinda Crile of the Federal Extension Service and will be issued soon as U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service Circular 416, 1944.

Every home has a garden

When the Victory Garden leaders met in Cleveland, Ohio, early this year, one of the reports which made the others sit up and take notice was given by Paul G. Swayne, chairman of the Middletown, Ohio, Victory Garden Committee. "A wonderful report," said Mr. Hochbaum, chairman of the National Victory Garden Committee, who obtained a copy which is here highlighted for readers of the Extension Service Review as a sample of what can be done in industrial and community gardens.

■ Middletown, Ohio, is a manufacturing town of about 30,000 which boasts a Victory Garden for every home, for a check shows that there is some produce growing in every back yard. The town points with even more pride to its community and industrial gardens—1,500 industrial gardens, 2,500 community and home gardens, and an additional 1,000 or more in the immediate vicinity under the direction of the Victory Garden committee.

These gardens are large ones, too—50 by 50 feet, 50 by 100 feet, and 100 feet square. The percentage of failures was relatively small last year in spite of a tremendous labor turn-over. There was a reason for this which included organization, follow-up, and education.

The general educational program includes leader-training meetings, open forums, many newspaper articles, a Victory Garden bulletin service, and personal service for garden problems. This year, authorities on each phase of gardening such as planning, the varieties to plant, insect control, preservation, and other vital garden subjects will come to Middletown under the auspices of the committee to talk to Victory gardeners. Garden clinics and open forums are already being planned.

The nutrition aspect of gardening is not neglected. Nutrition specialists are brought to town, and the facilities of the local utilities auditorium and kitchen are in constant use. Last year, demonstrations were given in the largest theater; and motion pictures, especially "Canning the Victory Crop," proved popular with the local gardeners. Nutrition leaders worked with a large number of housewives, helping them to follow the slogan, "Plant to conserve; can to preserve."

To understand the garden program, you have to understand Middletown, which Mr. Swayne, Victory Garden chairman, describes:

"We have as the focal point, our Civic Association, an organization which combines, under one head, all of the welfare, social, patriotic, and civic institutions. Each workman contributes voluntarily a small sum each month to the Civic As-

sociation fund. Also unique to Middletown is the Industrial Defense Council composed of the top-ranking officials of every Middletown industry. It is from this organization that we receive our 100-percent industrial cooperation in the garden program. Our committee was organized under the OCD and functions as part of the war program."

The executive committee was kept small because it was felt that a small committee of specialists would function better than a large committee. Last year there were eight members; this year three more were added, and each one has a specific part to play. Besides the chairman, there is a vice chairman and coordinator; a secretary who is secretary of all committees under OCD; a nutrition head who is the head of the OCD nutrition program also; a procurement and preparation officer; a civil engineer supplied from the city engineer's office as the garden lay-out authority; an assignment officer who takes care of all community garden-plot assignments; a technical adviser who is one of the county's leading greenhouse operators; an industrial coordinator who is elected by the industrial coordinators' group to represent them on the executive committee; a chemist who is in charge of the fertilizer and insecticide work; a representative of the garden clubs, and a representative of the municipal gardens for municipal employees.

Each industry appoints a man as industrial garden coordinator who heads up the company's garden committee and works with the executive committee. Everything which affects the industrial gardens is worked out jointly with these coordinators. Industries alone had 118 acres in gardens last year and are increasing their acreage this year. Many have land adjacent to their buildings that is suitable for gardening, and one corporation has used a whole farm where some of the most successful community plots are located. The municipal government also has a farm near enough for a large number of people to utilize the garden plots.

The city gardening department not only surveys and plots the gardens but

provides the committee with scale prints of each group. All garden plots are fertilized. A nominal fee covers the cost of fertilizer and land preparation. Last year, the cost per garden was \$2. Middletown has found that where a charge is made there is a better garden.

The success of the program, according to Mr. Swayne, is due to the cooperation of individuals, industries, schools, Boy Scouts, garden clubs, and service clubs. With the individual and collective planning of the executive committee, Middletown has a Victory Garden program with an over-all coverage.

An idea grows into trees

It isn't very often that an idea grows into 2,250,000 trees, but that is what happened in Wisconsin in the school forests now growing in many parts of the State. The idea was transplanted by Harry L. Russell who, as dean of the college of agriculture and director of the Agricultural Extension Service, made a trip to Australia in 1925-26 and saw school children there busily planting trees in school forests. It looked to him to be a good idea for Wisconsin where thousands of acres of forests had been cut over.

He brought the idea back and interested Wakelin McNeal (Ranger Mac), assistant State 4-H Club leader, in it. Since then the idea has grown, until now 208 schools have planted and are caring for forests of their own. More than 2,500,000 trees grow on these 14,000 acres of school forests, and more are being planted every year.

The village of Laona, in Forest County, was the first to plant a forest, mostly pine, on an 80-acre tract near the village. These trees now stand more than 20 feet high. When the trees reach maturity, they are logged on a selective basis, cutting the "ripe" trees to insure perpetuation of the forest.

Tracts of land vary from 5 to 10 acres to more than 100, reports Ranger Mac who has charge of the program. Some are bought by outright purchase by the school, whereas others are given to the schools by persons interested in forestry. One 80-acre tract near Stevens Point was willed to several school districts in Portage County.

Trees are provided without charge by the Wisconsin Conservation Department to schools that meet requirements. More than 300,000 trees were planted last year.

Junior forest ranger clubs under the direction of the 4-H Club leader plant and care for the trees. In these forests, many Wisconsin 4-H Club members learn practical forestry and an appreciation of nature in their Wisconsin woods.

Among Ourselves

■ **RUTH T. RUSSELL**, the new Connecticut home demonstration leader, is a former Massachusetts 4-H Club girl. Born in Townsend, she was a club member and also a local club leader. She was a charter member of the 4-H Service Club of Middlesex County. After graduation from the University of Connecticut, she served as home demonstration agent in Grafton County, N. H., and in New London and Hartford Counties, Conn. Miss Russell succeeds Edith L. Mason who recently retired from the Extension Service.

■ **THORA V. EGLAND** is the new State 4-H Club agent in Minnesota. She was born, educated, and achieved distinction in 4-H Club work in Hennepin County, Minn. Graduated from the University of Minnesota, she taught for a year in Wisconsin and then came to Freeborn County, Minn., as home demonstration agent, where she has served for the past 8 years.

■ **CARLTON C. ELLIS**, native of Meriden, Conn., and graduate of the Connecticut Agricultural College, now University of Connecticut, has been appointed extension poultry pathologist at the Massachusetts State College at Amherst. He is a graduate of New York Veterinary College at Cornell, receiving his degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine in 1931. He received his Ph. D. from Cornell Graduate School in 1936. From 1937 to 1944 he was veterinary pathologist with the Vermont Department of Agriculture. He has also had commercial experience.

■ **CLYDE C. NOYES**, county agent in Red Willow County, Nebr., was recently presented with the McCook Junior Chamber of Commerce gold key for community service in 1943. He has carried on a comprehensive agricultural program and has been successful in 4-H Club work, the pasture-forage-livestock program, soil conservation, and other things.

■ **F. M. RAST**, veteran county agent of Clarendon County, S. C., died recently.

Going to Clarendon 20 odd years ago, he found marketing to be the main problem of that strictly rural county. With the aid of a few interested farmers and businessmen, he organized what he called the Clarendon County Market Bureau and launched out on a career of growing usefulness in selling all manner of things that the farmers grew, but for

which there did not exist any other marketing facility. This organization is now housed in its own handsome brick building, where a manager handles the varied details of the marketing work with the full cooperation of the county and home agents.

Mr. Rast was the first to organize what is called a "100-percent community" in which local leaders are enlisted to carry out certain extension projects as nearly 100 percent among the people living there as possible. All counties in the State are now doing some of this same sort of thing.

A few years ago, he received the distinguished service award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. He became interested in retaining one of the work camps used in constructing the great Santee-Cooper power plant as a 4-H camp or for use by all sorts of extension groups. The camp was acquired by Clemson College and is now being modernized and changed to best suit that purpose. The vast lake was mostly in his county, and he was in charge of this camp project from its inception to his death. It was one of his chief interests. It contains 72 cabins, along with other adequate buildings, and is situated on a peninsula that juts away out into the lake.

■ **WAKELIN McNEEL**, "Ranger Mac" of radio fame, who was written up in the August 1943 REVIEW, succeeds Thomas L. Bewick as Wisconsin State 4-H Club agent.

McNeel entered the 4-H Club office in July 1922. Before entering 4-H Club work, Ranger Mac was a school superintendent, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and always in contact with youth. In the last war, McNeel served overseas with the Y. M. C. A. and later did forestry work in Germany.

The school forests of Wisconsin are largely due to Ranger Mac's interest and enthusiasm in conservation. His work in 4-H Clubs includes conservation, tying in forestry and home beautification programs, and wildlife projects. Ranger Mac has been active in promoting outdoor camp programs.

In addition to the school-forest activity, thousands of native trees, shrubs, and flowers have been planted by rural boys and girls in projects sponsored by the 4-H Club office and the State conservation department, in which McNeel's in-

terest has helped to create the unusual response.

Ranger Mac carries his enthusiasm for the outdoors into his own home life and has created a home of natural beauty. A sportsman, he is a canoeing fan and has made many trips on Wisconsin rivers.

His appointment as State 4-H Club leader assures 4-H members and leaders that the program of 4-H Club work in Wisconsin will be continued and improved.

■ **DANIEL W. WORKING**, a pioneer extension worker, died recently at his home near Denver, Colo. A graduate of Kansas Agricultural College, he received his master of arts degree from Denver University. He was master of the Colorado Grange from 1892 to 1894, secretary of the Colorado State College of Agriculture at Fort Collins from 1893 to 1897, superintendent of Arapahoe County schools from 1905 to 1907, was in the U. S. Department of Agriculture farm management office from 1911 to 1913, and from 1914 to 1919 was field agent for the Western States in county agent work. He was the author of numerous books and articles on agriculture and collaborated in writing a history of Colorado agriculture.

■ **MRS. ANNETTE T. HERR**, who retired as State home demonstration leader in Massachusetts on February 1, has been in Washington for the past few months helping to prepare for the annual meeting of the Home Economics Association in Chicago this month. For the past 17 years Mrs. Herr has been State home demonstration leader in Massachusetts, and during that time she has been instrumental in developing the home demonstration work to its present usefulness in the State. She has been particularly interested in analyzing the work of the county home demonstration agents and studying the participation of rural women in the work.

On her retirement, Director Wilson wrote her: "In your position as State leader for Massachusetts, you have not only proved to be an able leader, but you have helped the College and the State Extension Service to establish the field of home economics on a sound and permanent basis. As an extension home demonstration leader, your influence has extended far beyond your State."

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

REPORTS OF NUTRITION CLINICS conducted by Dr. Walter E. Wilkins, such as those in Georgia described on page 53, continue to come in. In South Carolina, Dr. Wilkins assisted the State extension service in conducting clinics before all State and county extension workers and the State nutrition committee.

In Mississippi, all State extension staff members attended a clinic at Jackson. Later, the State nutrition committee and the State public health department sponsored a nutrition clinic for approximately 300 home economists of the Mississippi Home Economics Association.

Dr. Wilkins appeared in January before all Arkansas extension workers at their annual extension conference. During April, a series of six nutrition clinics sponsored jointly by the Arkansas consumer interests and nutrition committee and the Arkansas Public Health Service were held in the State.

Other nutrition clinics in the South have been held at Louisville, Ky.; Columbia, S. C.; and Memphis, Tenn.

BALANCED FARMING was the subject of discussion at a conference in Chicago April 20-22. As the war is throwing many farming operations out of balance, the group discussed how the feed and livestock balance, the soils and crop-production balance, and the labor balance might be restored in farming. The conference included four farm-management specialists, two extension supervisors, two farm-crops specialists, one soils man, one county agent, one animal husbandman, one assistant director, and one agricultural engineer.

BETTER RADIO PROGRAMS was the object of a series of five radio conferences completed in New York State during May to help home demonstration agents with their local radio programs. Each of the 1-day training schools was geared to meet the problems of radio stations of different size and facilities. Agents attended those which best met their own local needs. The problems, policies, and point of view of station managers was emphasized, and the station manager was there to explain it in person. About 40 agents took advantage of the training school and are beginning to report results.

A RURAL-URBAN women's conference held May 9 and 10 in Washington proved an inspiration to those who attended. Mrs. Lillie M. Alexander, home demon-

stration agent in Madison County, Ala., now studying at Columbia University, took part and has promised to write what the conference meant to her for an early issue of the REVIEW. Many of the rural women present spoke of home demonstration clubs.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE of Family Relations and the National Council of Parent Education will meet with the American Home Economics Association, June 20, to discuss some of the problems war has made acute in these times and the adjustments that will be necessary to meet them. Many extension specialists in parent education and child care and other home demonstration workers will take part and plan to develop a program which all extension workers can use.

SIXTY-ONE ELECTRICAL REPAIR SCHOOLS were held in South Carolina last year where 1,826 pieces of electrical equipment were cleaned, repaired, and adjusted. This equipment included everything on a farm from electric clocks to ensilage cutters. Eighty percent of the counties participated. A representative of a power company assisted with approximately 25 of these schools, helping not only in his own territory but in other parts of the State

where the power company and electric cooperative there were not able to supply the demand.

SLIDEFILMS—NEW AND TIMELY—See Nos. 626, Forest Fires Delay Victory; 642, Prevent Farm Fires; 643, Step by Step in Everyday Tasks; 645, Join Us on the Farm Front; No. 644, Wartime Food Conservation Among Negro Farmers; and No. 647, Help Wanted!!! Women's Land Army Needs Workers.

These new slidefilms are available in both single and double frame. The double frame is recommended, especially if you desire to mount the frames into slides. A strip of each slidefilm has been deposited for your inspection with the extension agricultural editor at your State agricultural college.

"OUR EXTENSION JOB FOR 1944 and My Part in It" is the title of a little Massachusetts two-page folder written for extension workers. After seven features of the 1944 job are given briefly, it reads: "My part is to keep myself well informed and, with an open mind, to plan my work in advance so that it may be effective and I may waste no effort, seek the counsel of those I serve that knowledge of the local situation may keep my program sound, develop rural leadership that the work may not be limited by my own time and strength—work in coordination with other organizations—use each teaching method as skillfully as I can, making each demonstration, talk, letter, and news article an effective unit, use several methods in each teaching effort, for people learn through repetition and respond to varying approaches."

LOUISIANA FARMERS' ALMANAC for 1944 is a new extension publication full of interesting information arranged by months. Timely advice is given on what to do in the month of May on field crops, truck crops, livestock, poultry, food preservation, and farm and home management. This was distributed through neighborhood leaders as well as in other ways.

THREE UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE bulletins recently received in the office are the colorful Nebraska leaflet, Fruit for Home Use, which has all the glamour of the popular seed catalogs; Short Cuts in Food Production, an Iowa bulletin profusely and well illustrated, which is easy to read and attracts attention with its use of blue backgrounds; and Frozen Foods from Freezer Lockers which was brought back from Utah by Reuben Brigham on a recent trip, and is, as he says, a gem in every way.

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